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THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for solsh to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Divided Democracy.

There has for some time past been plain to most people the unprecedented spectacle of a great national party, the Democracy, divided against itself upon the interpretation of the party platform. This will be made plain to all by the statement of the Hon. JAMES K. McGuire, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Democratic State Committee, telling offidally in the name of Senator Jones, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, about the meeting held by the Democratic leaders in New York on Monday night. According to Mr. McGuine it was a meeting to "devise a plan to obviate the difficulties in the Kansas City platform. So we quote him more fully:

"There are always a great many things in a nationa platform that cannot be emphasized in a State cam-paign. Now we have decided on a plan by which the speakers in this State will devote attention exclusively to the issue of imperialism, and just let the rest of the platform go. I tell you the issue of imperialism is the real thing. It is much more vital than the fanctful tils of free silver. The composition of Senate prevents any interference with our financial system for some years. But imperialism is at our very doors. Imperialism is shooting down our sons this very day. Free silver wont be heard of in this

Mr. McGuire remembers the Democratic platform of 1896 declaring free silver to be lestructive of "our national honor." He remembers the quarter of a million majority which New York cast for McKINLEY and Hobart and honest money.

But in the South the Atlanta Constitution smashes the Kansas City plank on antiimperialism with a blow that although somewhat glancing is no less effective for smashing than if it had been dealt by a Republican. We quote from the Constitution an utterance that puts our contemporary on the level of any imperialist in the land:

"The independence of the Flitpinos is to follow the effort to establish a stable form of government in the islands, and even when independence comes, this republic is to retain the right of protecting the inhabharits from outside interference. Now, that this right involves other rights, and very important ones, need hardly be said. It involves the right to prevent the os, if necessary, from inviting or challenging outside interference; in short, it involves just such a ctorate as the United States Government exe class over the rest of its Territories."

One of the most conspicuous Democrate in the South is Chief Justice SNODGRASS of the Tennessee Supreme Court. "How," he asks, when trying to take from the Democracy, which he supports, the stigma of anti-expansion, "can any one undertake to say when the 'stable government,'" the platform phrase, "can be established?" "Long before it is established," says Judge SNODGRASS, "the people of the islands will come like the Hawaiians, clamoring for annexation."

This is Judge Snodgrass's vision of the halves of the Democratic party is politically afraid and morally ashamed of what the other half declares to be the paramount need of the day.

A party so rent with conflict within itself is a dangerous party to be entrusted with the Government of the United States. It is fit to do anything.

The Consequences of King Humbert's Assassination.

What is likely to be the effect of the murder of King HUMBERT I. on the foreign relations and the internal politics of the Kingdom of Italy?

If it were as true of Italy, as it is of England, that the Sovereign reigns but does not govern, the death of the head of the State might have no appreciable results, either from an international or from a political point of view. Were Queen VICTORIA to die to-morrow, neither Great Britain's foreign relations nor the comparative strength of the Conservative and Liberal parties would be affected an iota. The Queen has never identified herself with either of the great political parties, nor can it be said that any alliance between England and a foreign State has been mainly upheld by her personal influence. No such rôle of self-effacement has been played by King HUMBERT I. in Italy during the last twenty-two years, nor, indeed, would such a rôle have been possible in a country to most of whose inhabitants Constitutional government was a novelty. while, in the eyes of a large fraction, it was a hateful usurpation.

Beset as was the House of Savoy by enemies without and within, by the hostility of Austria and the jealousy of France, by the resentment of the Papacy and the anti-monarchical plots of Republicans and Socialists, the creation and maintenance of Italian unity required the exhibition of sagacity, energy and tenacity of purpose on the part of a ruler who, amid evanescent Ministries, could alone personify unwavering adherence to principles and offer trustworthy guarforeign Powers. Unquestionably, it was the confidence in VICTOR EMMANUEL'S steadiness of character and the belief that he could be trusted to keep his word, even in the teeth of counter-suggestions from his own Ministers, which induced Napoleon III. to undertake the deliverance of Lombardy in 1859, and which, subsequently, led BISMARCK to conclude the alliance between Prussia and Italy that, indirectly, enabled the latter country to acquire Venetia. It was a like reliance on the good faith and inflexibility of HUMBERT I. that caused Germany and Austria to seek the partnership of the Italian Kingdom in the Triple Alliance, a partnership which would have been valueless, had the fulfilment of pledges depended on the good will of Cabinets which have proved quite as unstable in Italy as they are in France.

HUMBERT I., like his father, and even more than his father, has been constrained by the exigencies of his position to make his personality felt. So long as the Chamber of Deputies was composed almost exclusively of members loyal to the idea of unity and to the interests of the Savoy monarchy, the Sovereign could view without sion of military operations in the Province

dynastic Right under MINGHETTI to a ference for the purpose of defining the dynastic Left under DEPRETIS. But, when the Right became virtually extinct, and the Left came to include a considerable number of Republicans hostile to the monarchical system, and of Socialists eager to demolish the existing structure of society, and, above all, when these sections of the Left showed themselves willing to conspire with the adherents of the Papacy, who desired to restore the independence of the States of the Church, it became evident that the Sovereign would have to exercise personal vigilance and activity under the penalty of witnessing the shipwreck of his dynasty and of Italian unity. Thus it came to pass that, for some years, King HUMBERT I. has made no secret of his determination to support the Moderate Left in all lawful ways, and, last year, he even transcended the strict letter of his rights by authorizing the Pelloux Ministry to suspend those provisions of the Statuto, or Constitution, which guarantee the liberty of public meeting and the freedom of the press. The suspension was intended to be only temporary, and King HUMBERT, no doubt, took for granted that it would be sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies on the reassembling of that body. In that expectation he was disappointed, and the dissolution of Parliament, to which he then had recourse, was followed by the election of a Chamber even less favorably disposed toward the Sovereign than was its predecessor.

It is a difficult position at home and a troubled outlook abroad which confront the young Prince of Naples, who has now become King of Italy under the title of VICTOR EMMANUEL III. He is said to have been highly educated on the scientific as well as the classical side, but we know not whether he possesses much native acuteness of intellect or much strength of will. We know that he has had no opportunity of evincing bravery on the battlefield, as had his grandfather and his father. We know that he has had no political experience, although he is about to become the occupant of a throne to which political expertness is indispensable. Neither has he strengthened himself by a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of a great ruling house. His consort is a Princess of Montenegro; a fact which, if it have any significance, suggests that he may be impelled to evince sympathy for Russia rather than for Austria and Germany. In that case, he may embrace the views of those erratic Italian politicians who prefer the Franco-Russian League to the Triple Alliance.

That way danger lies. The assassination of King HUMBERT I may well be regarded as an event big with possibilities not only by Italians, whether they desire the perpetuation of the monarchy or the substitution of a republic. but also by the adherents of the Papacy and by all foreign statesmen who desire to maintain a balance of power in Europe.

Richardson's Notification Speech. The duty of informing Mr. BRYAN officially of his nomination for President falls to the Hon. James D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, who was the Permanent Chairman of the Kansas City Convention.

We understand that Mr. RICHARDSON is now in Washington, conveniently near to the Library of Congress and our Mr. Spor-FORD, trying to construct a speech worthy of the occasion.

His literary toil and trouble are super fluous. The notification speech is already

When he faces Mr. BRYAN in Military Park tude of Democrats who will have travelled thither to witness the ceremony, and to hear whatever Mr. BRYAN may have to say in denunciation of trusts and monopolies, the Hon. James D. RICHARDSON need utter only this single immortal phrase from his own stock in trade:

"Your name has been selected."

The five words are enough. Everybody will recognize the formula of RICHARDSON'S celebrated Committee on Distribution. RICHARDSON'S Committee on Notification cannot improve on it.

If the Legations Are Safe—What Then?

It appears from Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD'S letter that all the foreign Ministers in Pekin, with the exception of Baron von KETTELER, were safe on July 21, and that all the women and children who had taken refuge in the British Legation were also, as yet, uninjured. Almost all the losses incurred at the hands of the assailants seem to have fallen on the small body of marines and sailors which had been sent from the coast to guard the foreigners detained in the Chinese capital. As it is uncertain whether the Empress Dowager, or whoever personifies supreme authority at Pekin, can safeguard the foreign Ministers against further attack or convey them in safety to Tientsin, while it is notorious that the Ministers do not enjoy free communication with their Governments, it is, apparently, the duty of the relief expedition organized at Tientsin to push forward as rapidly as possible. We say apparently because the expediency of such a move has been questioned in some quarters, on the ground that, if our Ministers are practically held as hostages, we have no moral right to imperil their lives by an aggressive demonstration, but should rather try by negotiation to bring about their deliverance. Upon this point it should suffice to remark that the imperilled persons themselves, so far as we can ascertain their wishes, desire us to undertake their rescue with all possible despatch, and are willing to face the risks that may be antees of the observance of treaties with incident to the attempt. They are the chief parties in interest, and the appeal which they put forth in the name of justice, pity and humanity should be promptly

Suppose, however, that the Pekin Government should prove able to protect those inmates of the legations who still survive. should be able to convey them in safety to Tientsin, and, while deploring with every semblance of sincerity the outrages to which the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers have been subjected, should offer to make therefor the amplest pecuniary reparation-how would the international situation be affected, so far as the United States are concerned? Apparently, our State Department, if it were convinced of the Pekin Government's sincerity and of its determination to make all amends in its power for an involuntary failure to As regards internal politics, also, King protect from injury the persons and property of foreigners, would find itself in the position indicated by President McKINLEY in his reply to the Emperor of China's request for mediation. That is to say, we might, without any impairment of our national dignity, or any breach of the duty owing to other treaty Powers, propose a suspen-

scope and nature of the reparation to be made by China to the several Powers. The extent of the indemnity to be paid would naturally be proportioned to the injury inflicted, and from this point of view Germany, which has lost her Minister, and Russia, which has undergone an invasion of her frontier, would, doubtless, be accounted the greatest sufferers. It is probable that some difference of opinion would be disclosed at such a conference, certain Powers expressing a wish that the indemnity awarded should take the form of a ession of territory, while others would hold that China should be permitted to retain intact her territorial integrity, and to satisfy every claim against her by the payment of a sum of money. We presume that both Great Britain and Japan can be counted upon to side with the United States in opposing any further mutilation of China, for each of those Powers is known to have viewed with disapproval Germany's high-handed seizure of Kiao-Chou by way of compensation for the murder of German nissionaries.

This is a question that is certain to come up, and public opinion in this country cannot be too speedily enlightened and fixed concerning it. Unless our talk about the "open door" has been insincere and meaningless, we cannot permit the amount and kind of reparation to be made by China to be arbitrarily determined by the particular State aggrieved, but must insist that it shall be regulated by a conference in which all the countries interested in China may be represented.

Independence-Not Now but the Day After Never

The few Republican or Mugwump antiimperialists who are going to support Mr. BRYAN will do so because the Democratic platform promises to promise independence to the Filipinos and because they believe that Mr. BRYAN will carry out this promise to promise.

These anti-imperialists are easily satisfled. The Democratic programme puts Filipino independence into the second place. First, the United States are to give the Filipinos a stable government.

How long will it take to make a stable government in the Philippines? Clearly government must endure a considerable time before it can be called stable. Clearly the United States would have to educate the Filipinos in self-government before the government could have any chance of stability. Independence would be delayed indefinitely. And the Tagalogs would be no better pleased with their friends, the Democrats, than they are with the Republicans.

Some of the Democratic expansionists in the South are professing satisfaction with the Democratic recipe of a stable government to be followed by independence. They think that annexation would come in time. They know that independence would be distant and unlikely.

Somebody is being humbugged. Is Democratic anti-imperialism imperialism after all? At any rate, Filipino independence is not likely to occur before Nov. 31 of the Foolian calendar.

Recruiting.

Since the troubles in China began, and the Ninth Infantry was sent to Taku, and other regiments began to change stations, with Chinese service before them, recruit ing has been active, not only in this city but at practically all of the Army recruiting stations. There is always a steady stream of would-be recruits; but that has been larger recently than for many months. Many of the applicants expressed a wish to enlist in some regiment bound for China; and so long as the regiments believed to be going there needed men, these applicants could be accommodated. But more men wanted to see China than these regiments could hold; then the applicants were willing to go to the Philippines. So the recruiting went on.

For unmarried men without dependent relatives, there are few better jobs than soldiering for Uncle Sam. The term of enlistment has been reduced until it is now only three years-two years less, it may be remarked, than the term of enlistment in the better National Guards. The pay of the private soldier is \$13 a month, which in time of war is increased to \$15.60. One ration a day is allowed, medical attendance is free; and uniforms and necessaries are charged against the soldier at their bare cost. Luxurles are obtainable at similar rates; Uncle Sam does not try to make money out of the wants of his boys in blue. The necessary expenses of a soldier are practically none; all the pay is "velvet," and if the owner does not save it, it is be-

cause he does not want to. A soldier with a trade may work at it sometimes, though the opportunities for doing so are not so great as formerly, owing to changes in the law; in garrison he may study electricity and mathematics, and fit himself for appointment as electrician sergeant or sergeant of engineers or of artillery, or for non-commissioned officer in his own arm of the service; and he may leave the Army after three years a wiser and better man in every way than when he entered it-wiser for his experience, better

for his physical training. Fifty-five vacancies among the Second Lieutenants of the line are about to be filled by promotions from the ranks, the examinations having taken place; and other appointments will be made when the reports from Manila are received. Promotion from the ranks is common in our Army; and that fact might well induce educated young men to enlist. Many officers now in the Army began as, privates, and though in most cases they came of "Army families," there are promotions from among enlisted men whose relatives have never worn

shoulder straps. Before the man who enlists now lies practically the road to Manila or Chinaa road made as smooth as possible in our great Army transports; active service under trained officers, and good care, The chances for rising are as good as in any occupation; and a pension for wounds and retirement on good pay after thirty years' service await a man who wins it.

The Indianapolitans are preparing to intrench themselves and to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The Hon. CARTER HARRISON and hree hundred other members of the Cook County Marching Club are going to Indianapolis with Col. BRYAN. In peace prepare for war.

The Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN is velling that there is "an unholy alliance of preachers and barkeepers" against his own true love, the Palmetto rum dispensary. Wherever he is, Capt. BEN has to take gentle exercises in language every day.

That high court of mind, the National Civic Federation, will sit in Chicago in September and misgiving the transfer of power from a of Chih-li and the assembling of a con- review Money, Trusts and Imperialism. Dis-

cussion of those subjects should be postponed until then by the truly reverent.

What is the gender of an automobile? That the question which has just been decided by the French Academy. The Immortels have come to the conclusion that she is he This will be interesting to the students of French grammar. The genders have bothered them a little already, and, like mosquitoes, they are likely to plague them for some time to come but not one of them need ever in future trouble himself about the atrocious word, "automobile.

In French it has five syilables, just one more than the language of SHAKESPEARE allows to it; and the motocyclists cut three syllables from the new word and make it simply "auto," when

they do not call it "teuf-teuf." However, the decision of the Academy has ot given general satisfaction. Many French purists insist that, if "locomobile" is feminine, automobile" should be put upon the same roll of honor. The word being strictly an adjec tive, closely related to the widow, "roiture. t should be feminine, according to the opposition. But, on the other hand, it seems very proper to make a rattling and rushing combination of cil, fron and fire take its place on hard masculine lines.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The announcement made in the British Parament yesterday that the General in command of the British contingent contemplated an immediate advance on Pekin, and hoped to have the cooperation of the allied forces, is of supreme interest in view of the latest reliable intelligence regarding the situation of the surviving Envoys and foreigners there. If carried into execution, this will bring matters at once to a head and test the value of the various Imperial edicts and the dec larations of one kind and another made by the Viceroys and Governors. Should this advance really be decided on there must be information in the possession of the leaders of the various forces that justifles what appears to be like running a very grave risk of precipitating the destruction of the survivors of the legations and

other foreigners in Pekin. The distance by road or rail from Tientsin to Pekin is over eighty miles, which, if no opposition were met with, could be covered in a week under ordinary circumstances. In 1860 the allied British and French armies began their march on Pekin on Aug. 12 from Taku. The first action was fought on that day at Sinho, just north of the Taku forts, which were attacked and taken a few days after. The armies then marched to Tientsin, where they encamped for nearly three weeks south of the native city. In the beginning of September they commenced the march on Pekin, fighting two battles, at Chang-kia-wan on Sept. 18, and Pa-li-kao on Sept. 21. The firstnamed place is about thirty-five miles north of Tientsin, and the latter about the same distance further on and twelve miles from the eastern gate of Pekin. It was from the last-named battle that the commander of the French army, Gen. Cousin-Montauban, derived his title of Comte de Palikao. The time occupied in marching and fighting from Tientsin to Pekin on that occasion, therefore, occupied just about three weeks, the victory over the Tartar General, San-ko-lin-sin with his ill-armed and undisciplined troops, having decided the fate of the capital.

The River Pei-ho from Tientsin to Tung-chau, which lies about twelve miles east of Pekin, is navigable for vessels drawing very little water, and the road from Tung-chau to the capital is a paved stone causeway. In 1860 the allies had nearly all their transport done for them by the native carts and boats, the owners being well disposed, care having been taken not to antagonize them in any way. Only on one occasion was the allied army stopped, the Chinese authorities having one night carried off barsy and headquarters. The cavalry, however, were ordered out to scour the country, and succeeded in collecting all the army was enabled to resume its march after but eighteen hours' delay. On the present occasion the conditions Pekin, if the advance is made by road, will not only be in a country thoroughly hostile as regards the population, but must be prepared, if the reports of the Chinese preparations and armaments are correct, to meet with a much more formidable opposition than did the allies in 1860. It is probable however that the main advance now will be made by the railway line if it is not too much damaged to admit of being rapidly repaired. That of course cannot be known until the advance begins, and the strength and position of the Chinese forces at Pel-tsang, seven miles beyond Tientsin, and at Yang-tsun, nine miles further on, are determined. In the advance by rail the question of the sentiment of the population is not of so much consequence, but a large force will be required to guard the communications.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The report of the surrender of the whole of Gen. Prinsloo's force in the Caledon Valley, south of Bethlehem, appears to have been premature. Only two of the commandos numbering about a thousand men recognized his authority to treat for them, the remainder refusing to surrender and continuing to hold their positions in the hills. The Vrede and Harrismith commandos, together with a number of burghers, who had escaped through the British cordon to the northeast before Gen. De Wet started to the northwest, are still at large, and Gen. De Wet with his force is not yet captured. In the event of the difficulties not being immediately settled by unconditional surrender of the remaining part of Gen. Prinsloo's force, Lord Roberts has instructed Gen. Hunter to resume hostilities immediately. This hitch may possibly retard the settlement of things in the Free State for a short time yet.

Pan station, sixteen miles east of Middelburg, has been occupied by Gen. French, but no where have the British been able to bring the Boers to a stand, the latter preferring to hover about the weak points of the British line of posts, and keep the supporting detachments incessantly on the move to no purpose. The position of Gen. Baden-Powell at Rustenburg must be serious since Roberts has found it necessary to send Gen. Kitchener to the rescue. The difficulties that seem to be cropping up at every moment around Lord Roberts do not accord with the statements that are made of the breaking up of the different Boer forces and of the burghers fighting under compulsion. What is going on at this moment, according to the official reports in the Transvaal and Free State, is a manifest contradiction of such statements and rumors. According to information from Lorenzo Marques large quantities of supplies of all kinds leave there daily by rail for the Boers in the as yet unconquered portion of the Transvaal, an indication that their means of paying for them are

not exhausted. The Democratic Subversion.

From the Pine Bluff (Ark) Press Eagle. Bryan is Democracy's candidate for the Presidency, and as such we hoist his name alongside of that sterling, time-tested Democrat, Adlai E. Stevenon of Illinois, in the hope that Time, the tombbuilder and leveller of all things terrestrial, may look with a kindly eye upon the weakness and errors of the pusillanimous alleged leaders of the once proud and all powerful Democratic party, and in the end rescue them from the slough of Populism and despond into which they were plunged by a meaningless metaphor-a borrowed figure of speech-at Chicago one blood heating, brain-beclouding eventful July day four years ago.

Yankee Sailor Boys in London

From the London Dally Chronicle. There are several American visitors in London just now who are a little out of common. The United States training ship Saratoga has put in at Southampton, and some fifty of the lads on board are on furlough for a few days to see the sights. They go about in twos and threes, and conduct themselves to admiration, although there is no officer in charge.

CHINA'S ASSAULT ON CIVILIZATION. Sentiment for Making American Citizens

Safe the World Over. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The hinese war-for war it is-will be of the most errible character. It is not the passionate uprising of irresponsible people, but the result of well-laid plans to assert the supremacy in the world of the Mongolian race. We are not confronted with the mere question of revenge of reprisals for the atrocious massacres of Chris ians, but with the serious problem of the Eastern barbarism arising in all its numerical strength to assail and overthrow Western civilization.

For fifty years the Chinese Government, with he cunning which characterizes the Chinese, has been preparing its people to assert their power and superiority. The concessions made o the various Western nations have been specious, limited to the extent that they would permit trained Chinese soldiers and statesmen o study the manners, customs and methods of their future foes. For this reason selections of the brighest Chinese youths were made and they were sent out to the civilized nations to be educated, not with the view of patterning after Western civilization, but rather to raise up leaders who, understanding that civilization, could lead in its overthrow. While commercial points were opened the great interior of China was kept as a sealed book, and the so-called Boxer uprising is nothing ess than the organization of the people of the Rmpire, drilled in modern warfare with modern tactics and modern weapons, for the defence of parbaric ideas.

Every citizen of this country, regardless of his partizan affiliations, owes not only to himself but also to his race the duty of supporting the Administration of our Government in its measures to thwart this Chinese undertaking. for we are all Americans, all Christians. Isma nust fall to the rear and criticism of individuals and methods must be left for the future. Let all be prepared to engage in the great struggle which is without doubt now opening, and the end of which must be the sur dval of the fittest.

WILLIAM BENDER WILSON POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While we should avoid as long as possible a declaration of war against China, and thus forcing the riendly provinces into hostility, there is no reason why we should delay in making adequate preparations to protect and avenge our citizens dready threatened or massacred.

The United States, of all the great Powers, is n the best position for taking prompt action. In the first place, the conduct of our Government toward China has left us freest from suspicion, either by China or by any European State. Secondly, we can most quickly furnish the transportation, supplies and cavalry mounts for a large army. Without having definite knowledge. I am sure that it is lack of this last requisite which is so delaying the advance upon Pekin; for the smaller your supply column the more men you need to keep open communication or guard convoys. What would I suggest

foing then? From this country and the Philippines send 0,000 more troops, taking every regular soldier (except heavy artillery) from the United States garrisons and supplying their places with the militia, for pay of which the States would be eimbursed when Congress meets. Secondly, would get the other Governments to agree at once upon a Chief-of-Staff for the combined armies in China, who should immediately make estimates for the needs of each foreign quota (including the mounting of infantry), and let hed nited States furnish this at once, being repaid for the actual outlay by the respective Sovernments. We have seen how the want of transportation and mobility paralyzed the English army of 200,000 against 50,000 in South Africe, and what would it be against 300,000?

It is true, the distances now are not so great, but suppose, as is most likely, other provinces should join in the movement. Such a step, too, would be a substantial one toward constituting the allies into an organized army, instead of the irresolute mob which it seems at present.

Whatever the value of these suggestions, the country will support the President in any prompt and vigorous action, even though it afterward become unnecessary; but it will be slow to forgive inaction. The vast majority wish that in the future the phrase "I am an American citizen" shall be as great a protection as "Romanus sum" was in the palmiest days of the Roman Republic. NABRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.

Shirt-Waist Notes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hall to the shirt waist! But why all these tremors about picturesqueness and fit? Why not recall and adapt to o the breeches? No suspenders, no belt, no discomfort about the waist, no "crawling." Sew the buttons on the shirt and button to a double flap on the breeches, the outside band of which might slightly overlap the inner, concealing the buttons and be fitted to the figure by a short strap and buckle in front. Nothing could be simpler or more hygienic What about it?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do no the palamas fill every condition of convenience, comfort and style required by the shirt waist advocates Let the habits for the torrid term be the old reliable pajamas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No gentleman will ever appear in public in his shirt sleeves. NEW YORK, July 31. E. H. JONES.

From the Richmond Dispatch

Young Virginian, you are welcome to your shirt waist and abbreviated skirts, not to mention low neck and short sleeves. We like to see you look cool and comfortable when the sun has chased the thermometer up around the century mark, where it hangs like grim death; but for the sake of the thousands of sweltering, tolling humanity, who have to labor through the hot sun for daily bread, have a care, and give us, oh, give us, the shirt waist also, and, if need be, abbreviated trousers, and we assure you we will be a "gentleman" still.

tishabile argue as if the choice for men in hot weather lay between the "shirt sleeves" costumes and thick cloth coat. This is not se. Seersucker, called or gingham coats can be bought at a very low price. and our young men can easily afford to get a sufficient number of such coats for summer wear then if they diseard the stiff linen collar and cravat and wear neglige shirts with turn down collars made to the shirt (a la Byron), they will be comfortable in the

Putting a man in his shirt sleeves on a par with a girl in a shirt waist is unjust and disrespectful to our ricls. The shirt waist is only a loose body belted in at the waist-no more undress than any other "body" or watst. I trust I will not live to see our street cars and streets filled with men in their shirt sleeves. Buy cheap, thin coats, young men, and remain gentle AN OLD VIRGINIA WOMAN.

German-Americans for Mckinley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As far as have been able to gather from my correspondence with friends and fellow citizens of German nativity they are still as "American" as they always have been, and there is absolutely no foundation for the statements in Democratic newspapers and by Democratic politicians that there is a great movement toward Bryan and Bryanism.

Americans of German nativity and descent. who have heretofore been Republicans, will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt; those who have been Democrats heretofore, will, if they can swallow let of a vote for Bryan. I am not catively in politics, but an able to answer your inquiry with the assurance which extensive private correspondence affords me.

John Ruhm.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 28.

Hardly had European interests come into collision with the Chinese feeling of just and legitimate deence of country and religion than the gun began to thunder at Taku, human blood reddened the street of Tientsin, and a strong anti-foreign feeling developed in Pekin. The peace protocol, sanctified, se o say, at The Hague, appears to have been a tacit alliance for rushing upon China.

From the Constantinople Malumat.

EXPENSES OF THE NAVY. \$19,062,224 Carried to the Surplus Fund

From Unexpended Appropriations. WASHINGTON, July 31-The Auditor of the Navy Department has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report of expenses of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. The total amount expended is shown to have been \$61,971,000. The coninued enlargement of the Navy and Marine Corps and their activity in foreign waters caused the volume of expense to be greater than ever before for the maintenance of the Only \$32,576 for prize claims in the Navy. Spanish-American War was paid, the great bulk of these claims awaiting action of the

courts. In concluding, the auditor says that on June 30 last the unusually large sum of \$19,082,224 was carried to the surplus fund from unexpended naval appropriations. Of the \$5,000,000 appropriated for an emergency fund \$17,000,000 was returned to the Treasury. Of the \$2,047,900 appropriated for vessels of the United States auxiliary naval force \$2,250,000 has been returned, and of \$275,000 for naval coast signal system \$250,000 has been returned. The appropriations for pay of the Navy for 1898 and 1898, which was \$17,955,460, had \$5,033,381 to its credit on the books on June 30, 1900, of which no considerable part will hereafter be required to pay outstanding claims. Of the sum appropriated to pay of the Navy in 1900 more than no considerance part with a considerance pay outstanding claims. Of the sum appropriated to pay of the Navy in 1900 more than one-third remained undrawn at the end of the fiscal year, and for the pay of the Marine Corpe fiscal year, and for the pay of the Marine Corpe fiscal year, and for the pay of the Marine Corpe fiscal year. more than one-fourth was undrawn. The probability is that no deficiency will arise under these two appropriations. The amount der these two appropriations. The amoun expended for the increase of the Navy in 190 was \$14,308,243, leaving a balance unexpended of this fund on June 30 last of \$9,749,122. The appropriation for the purpose for 1901 was \$17,315,699, making a total available at present

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE STATE. Deposits Increase During the Year \$15.853.

004-105.168 More Open Accounts. ALBANY, July 31 .- Supt. F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department completed to-day

his tabulation of the figures contained in the reports of the 129 savings banks of the State showing their condition on July 1, last. During the year the aggregate resources of these bank were increased by \$68,890,993, the figures show ing that the resources this year amounts to the great total of \$1,037,800,160. Of this latter amount there is due depositors \$922,081,596. amount there is due depositors \$922,081,596, or \$63,683,819 more than a year ago. The agregate of surplus funds of the banks show an increase of \$5,240,849, while there are 105,168 more open accounts this year than the preceding year. The operations of the banks show an excess of \$33,261,714 in the aggregate of moneys deposited over the amount withdrawn during the year, and the total amount deposited is greater than during the preceding year by \$15,853,004, while the item of interest paid to depositors is larger than last year by \$1,003,101. The statement showing these big figures prepared to-day by Supt. Kilburn follows:

figures prepared to-day by Supt. Kilburn follows:

Total resources, \$1,037,869,160; amount due depositors, \$922,081,596; other liabilities, \$405,-931; surplus, \$115,381,632; number of open accounts, 2,038,017; accounts opened during the year, 415,370; accounts closed during year, \$308,367; amount deposited during year, \$204,-5827,203; amount withdrawn during year, \$281,-565,489; amount of interest paid, \$30,388,274; current expenses of year, \$1,288,420.

A Suggestion as to Missionaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SER! AL ouncement has been made in some of the New York papers that "the Presbyterian Board is now sending out letters to those who have recently been selected as missionaries to China to hold themselves in readiness for sailing in spite of the dark outlook!"

Can this report possibly be true? It is to be hoped for the sake of common sense and religion that it is not. Already the board has made serious mistakes in the character and callber of its missioners. On the authority of reliable clergymen and those who have lived in China and and elsewhere in countries to which missionaries are assigned a large number of incompetent and really dangerous people have been sent. The board must exercise more thought and discrimination, otherwise our Government ought to intervene and prevent the departure of such ill-informed, impracticable and visionery people going to foreign lands

thought and discrimination, otherwise our Government ought to intervene and prevent the departure of such ill-informed, impracticable and visionary people going to foreign lands.

They are a positive source of danger and may involve us in a world of trouble and blooding ded with the foreign nations to which they are assigned. Care ought to be taken also that the missionaries wives likewise are fitted for the life. They should be thoroughly educated in medicine, languages and the practical side of life. It has been a great waste of money and the cause of endless trouble in a very large number of cases to send such people as have been selected for this delicate work.

Mendham, N. J., July 28.

MENDHAM, N. J., July 28.

'Halt!'' to the Lovers - Too Open Endearments on Coney Island Way.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: All the world does not love a lover. Lovers infest the Coney Island and Suburban cars whose amorous toyings nvite nothing but derision and contempt from onookers. The pawings, caresses and fulsome endear ments of these couples, open, demonstrative and countenance, would make the very angels ween. Can one really respect the woman he thus holds up to publie ridicule? Has a woman delicacy, breeding or self respect who will submit to be fondled in a crowded ar? Out upon these clowns of either sex! But their name is legion these summer evenings.

pression of this nuisance? It may exert an influence upon Touchstones and Audreys who hus in public onveyances that will pierce through their thick epi dermis and force them to desist from fulsome exhibit tions that frequently stop but very little short of open mmodesty. SUBURBANITE NEW YORK, July 30.

Trade Papers to Give Away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! AS publisher I receive many trade papers and technical ourna's in exchange. Some of these are the leading publications in their line in the country. I can mak ise of but few of them and the others are thrown away. It has occurred to me that there may be trade schools or libraries in the city which would like to have these journals on file. If any one will suggest a fitting use for them I shall be glad to donate them am confident that hundreds of valuable periodicals of this kind are daily destroyed in New York city from lack of a systematic effort to collect and distribute NEW YORK, July 31.

Date Palm Growing in Beaver Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Asa curlosity would like to state the fact to SHE SUN that the eed of a date palm has taken root in a furrow of the basement steps in front of 63 Beaver street, showing blade of about eight inches in length. NEW YORK, July 30. ADRIAN BORREBACH.

> Julia Ward Howe on China. From the Boston Erening Transcript.

Art-angel Guido hangs upon my waii A moving picture of the Tempter's fall Michael, bright champion of the heave Treads under foot the leader of the lost

Buskined with light, with faultless weapon armed, He stands above the prostrate foe, unharmed. The growlling wretch no counter-blow essays, Pinned down to earth, in impotent amaze. This vision, oft encountered, seems to say: The brute on earth shall never more hold sway; While, glorious as a scraph from the skirs, Freedom makes good her deathless victories.

11.

The legendary fight grows pale Before me, as I hear the wall Of men on noble errand sent And held with murderous intent, By francis legions that essay

My journey shows each pullid face. True lovers, locked in last embrace; Parents who to their bosoms strain Parents who to their bosoms strain The babes they guard, but guard in vain

And as I kneel in prayer I cry: Father! send rescue from on high! The ways of human help are barred; Be Thou, O Lord! their watch and ward! Alas! alas! their doom is sealed! No source of succor is revealed. But still, beyond the bounds of sense, Prevaileth God's omnipotence.

This scraph messenger may come, E'en to that fiend b leagured home And unto those who perish give A crown denied to those that live.

Ruler of all! to each brave heart Who, folded in the blessed light Christian faith and Christian right

Christian faith and Christian Christ

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS MAN.

A Blind Slave to Ancient Political Prejudice. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Much is being written about the attitude of the South

in the coming Presidential election. The plain, unvarnished truth is that there is a lack of manly independence among the business men there that passes Northern understanding.

A business trip made through most of these States during the past winter revealed to the writer the above fact. Not one that was approached denied the unexampled prosperity that had come to the South with the advent of McKinley; not one but what admitted that a reversal of the vote of '96 would mean a reversal of these conditions; yet, not one that felt courageous enough to proclaim convictions founded in experience or even make the attempt. Such is the slavish adherence to prejudice.

The business men of that region vastly underestimate their political power; they need a leader who will proclaim the truth; some one who will take the initiative in a matter that concerns the welfare of all.

The "planter class" is a thing of the past; the real thing is the business man: he handles the cash.

In such a contest as the coming election the 'nigger" element of Southern politics could be relegated to a back seat; it need not even enter. The business man of the South is not a politician, but neither is he independent; if he was, there would be no South so solid that 113 unquestioned electoral votes could be counted for Bryan as early as this. DRUMMER. NEW YORK, July 30.

THE CARABAO.

A Few Sober Remarks Upon the Native Oz of

the Philippines. From the Overland Monthly. The carabao is a noble animal of about four hundred tons displacement, and occupies

twelve-thirteenths of the available breathing space of the island of Luzon. He is neat, but not gaudy, and in his general appearance somewhat resembles that delightful creature, the Prum, so called because it is not a fish. He consists principally of a pair of horns and a martyrized expression of countenance, and is considered by scientists to be a cross between the millennium and full arms

rations. He lives a simple and frugal life, and spends all of it in making up his mind to execute a sudden move. Then he dies. At this sudden interruption of his projects he is generally about 83 years of age.

When not in use as a means of furthering the interests of interurban transportation the carabao is kept submerged in water. This is done in order to preserve his unruffled temper, and also to furnish a novel sport, unheard of in other parts of the globe. Carabao fishing is a pleasant recreation for the natives in the small hours of the morning. As above intimated, the carabao of the Phil-

small hours of the morning.

As above intimated, the carabac of the Philippines is principally used as a dray horse, and in this capacity presents many advantages over his equine cousin. He does not shy at cable cars, does not interfere, and never in the history of the islands has he been known to run away. He is gentle and kind in all harness, and can be handled with equal success by children or adults: he heeds neither.

There is a prescribed and unvarying method to be followed in driving a carabac.

After having been hitched to a cart with due ceremony the carabac will immediately lie down in the street, more to enable you to perfect yourself in the proper pronunciation of the many epithets in the Spanish vocabulary than out of any spirit of meanness.

As soon as you have sufficiently aired your profanity, kick him twice on the left side, and with a club or any other available means of persuasion plant a powerful blow on his head. He will then get up, unless you have fractured his skull, in which case it will be necessary for you to obtain another carabac and begin all over again.

Protection to Missionaries Fatal. From the Pall Mall Gasetta. An interview with an Italian missionary, who was for many years in China, has been going the rou of the press, arousing much discussion. One of the questions addressed to the missionary was whether considered the missionaries in any way to blame for the present outbreak. "They are in a certain way responsible," he replied, "but very indirectly. There was a time in which they were held in great consider ation-esteemed and almost loved by every Chinese For instance, in Pekin itself a monument was raised in a public square to a missionary, Father Mattee

cci, who was called by the natives 'Great One of

China,' At that time the missionaries had not be

hind them the protection of the Powers. "The knot of the question is that the missionarie should not be protected. They should be, and should remain, really men of sacrifice. With protection they lose this attribute, because before they died as martyrs, and now because they are Europeans. The prosection of the Powers consists in this, that the affronts to missionaries serve to their Governments as pretexts to put a foot into China. For instance, after the incident of Monsignor Anzer and the murder of three missionaries, Germany stepped into Chefoo. And so naturally, the Chinese hate the missionaries, as they now reason that they are not religious teachers, but spies with the mission to prepare the ground for the coming of the 'foreign devila.' It is my opinion that only the patient, slow and peaceful work of the missionaries, abandoned absolutely to themselves, can bring forth that immense land from barbarism. But now all is undone, or worse, and must be begun again in more discouraging circumstances."

The Travelling Men's Vote.

From the Kansas Cup Journal. To the Journal: There has been a great deal in the papers about Mr. Bryan and the travelling men's vote. The claim is made that the large majority of travelling men will cast their ballots for the free silver champion. Two incidents have come under my notice within the ast two or three days, which have some bearing on this subject

The proprietor of the Ames Hotel, the principal one of Wamego, Kan., has a book in which he requests all travelling men to register either for Bryan or McKinley. When I registered, the book had been kept but a day or two and the vote stood: McKinler. 33; Bryan, 7. These men are a representative lot. too, hailing all the way from New York to the Western coast

Then, again, in Emporia there is a council of the United Commercial Travellers numbering thirty-eighs members. Of these, thirty-seven are McKinley men and one for Bryan.

These figures fail to show the startling majority for Bryan claimed by his supporters. The commercial traveller is a man of too much intelligence to vote against the best interests of his house.

SALINA, Kan., July 27. W. S. THOMPSON.

The Largest Lenox Taxpayers.

From the Springfield Republican George H. Morgan of Ventfort Hall is the largest Lenox taxpayer. He is taxed for \$2,792. Some of the largest taxpayers are the following Residents-Mrs Ellen S. Auchmuty, \$1,138; D. W. Bishop, \$1,-952; W. D. Curtis, \$1,622; George W. Folsom, \$669; Dr. R. C. Greenleaf, \$1,234; Hamilton Kuhn; \$1,375; Charles Kneeland estate, \$1,400; Lenox Club, \$455; E. S. Rackemann estate, \$439; Mrs. A. R. Robeson estate, \$1,295; John Struthers estate, \$570; Henry Sedgwick, \$1,288; Mrs. M. J. White, \$98). Nonresidents-Henry A. Barclay, \$486; Henry W. Bishop, \$459: John S. Barnes, \$1,191; Frelinghuysen estate, \$586; Mrs. Giraud Foster, \$1,925; Ogden and Robert Goelet estate, \$259; George G. Haven, \$1,357; Morris K. Jesup, \$1,568; Dr. P. P. Kinnicutt, \$245; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, \$597; Charles Lanter, \$637; George H. Morgan, \$2,792; John E. Parsons, \$1,437; Mrs. A. E. Schemerhorn estate, \$1,053; W. B. Shattuck estate \$667; Anson Pheins Stokes, \$942; F. A. Schemerhorn, \$503; John Sloane, \$2,035; George Westing-house, Jr., \$1.674.

The Health of Lord Roberts.

From the London Truth. Lord Roberts is a good soldier and a kindly man, and I regret to see it stated that his health is not good. What I understand he suffers from is strangulated hernia. But even without this, the analogical

of the campaign must tell on a man of